THE DAILY UNION BANNER.

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Terms of Subscription to the Union Banner.

One paper will be published daily at the following rates in Federal currency:

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Advertising Rates.

All advertisements will be charged *ONE DOLLAR* a square of ten lines or less, small type, for each insertion, and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion. A liberal deduction made to monthly advertisers.

No advertisement inserted unless paid for in advance.

The name of no subscriber entered on our books unless paid for in advance.

No one is authorized to receive and receipt for money for subscription or other work done at this Office, except the Publisher and the Proprietor.

☞ All letters concerning the office must be addressed to

J. J. STEWART, PUBLISHER.

THE INTERNAL TAXES.

THE STAMP ACT.

SCHEDULE B.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT—of deeds — exempt.

AFFIDAVIT — 5 cents.
in suit or legal proceedings — exempt.

AGREEMENT OR APPRAISEMENT—for each sheet or piece of paper on which the same is written — 5 cents.

ASSIGNMENTS OR TRANSFERS—of mortgage, lease or policy of insurance, the same duty as on the original instrument
Of patent right — 5 cents.

BANK CHECKS, DRAFTS OR ORDERS, &c.—at sight or on demand — 2 cents.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, INLAND—draft or order, payable otherwise than at sight or on demand, and any promissory note, whatever, payable on demand or at a time designated [except bank notes issued for circulation, and checks made and intended to be, and which shall be forthwith presented for payment] for a sum not exceeding $100 — 5 cents.
For every additional hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof — 5 cents.

BILLS OF LADING—of vessels for ports of the United States or British North America — exempt.
Or receipt for goods on any foreign ports — 10 cents.

BILL OF SALE—of any vessel, or part thereof when the consideration does not exceed five hundred dollars — 50 cents.
Exceeding five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars — $1.
Exceeding $1,000, for each $500, or fractional part thereof — 50 cents.
Of personal property [other than ship or vessel] — 5 cents.

BOND—personal, for payment of money [See Mortgage]
Official
For indemnifying any person for the payment of any sum of money, where the money ultimately recoverable thereupon is one thousand dollars or less — 50 cents.
Where the money recoverable exceeds one thousand dollars, for every additional one thousand dollars, or fractional part thereof — 50 cents.

BONDS—county, city and town bonds, railroad and other corporation bonds and script are subject to stamp duty. [See Mortgage]
Of any description other than such as are required in legal proceedings, and such as are not otherwise charged in this schedule — 25 cents.

CERTIFICATES—of deposit in bank, sum not exceeding one hundred dollars — 2 cents.
Of deposit in bank, sum exceeding one hundred dollars — 5 cents
Of stock in an incorporated company — 25 cents.
General — 5 cents.
Of a qualification of a Justice of the Peace — 5 cents.
Commissioner of Deeds or Notary Public — 5 cents.
Of search of records — 5 cents.
That certain papers are on file — 5 cents.
That certain papers cannot be found — 5 cents.
Of redemption of land sold for taxes — 5 cents.
Of birth, marriage and death — 5 cents.
Of qualifications of school teachers — 5 cents.
Of profits in an incorporated company, for a sum not less than ten dollars, and not exceeding fifty dollars — 10 cents.
Exceeding fifty dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars — 25 cents
Exceeding one thousand dollars for every additional one thousand dollars, or fractional part thereof — 25 cents.
Of damage or otherwise, and all other certificates or documents issued by any port warden, marine surveyor, or other person acting as such — 25 cents.

CERTIFIED TRANSCRIPT—of judgments, satisfaction of judgments, and of all papers recorded or on file — 5 cents.
(N. B.—As a general rule, every certificate which has, or may have, a legal value in any court of law or equity, will require a stamp duty of five cents)

CHECK, DRAFT OR ORDER—for the payment of any sum of money, exceeding ten dollars, drawn upon any person other than a bank, banker, or trust company, at sight or on demand — 2 cents.

CONTRACT—(See Agreement).

Brokers

CONVEYANCE—deed, instrument or writing whereby lands, tenements, or other realty sold shall be conveyed, the actual value which does not exceed five hundred dollars — 10 cents.
Exceeding five hundred dollars, and not exceeding one thousand dollars — 50 cents.
For every additional five hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof, in excess of one thousand dollars — $1.

ENTRY—of any goods, wares or merchandize at any custom house not exceeding one hundred dollars in value — 50 cents
Exceeding one hundred dollars, and not exceeding five hundred dollars in value — 25 cents.
Exceeding five hundred dollars in value — 50 cents.
For the withdrawal of any goods or merchandise from bonded warehouse — $1.

GUAGER'S RETURN—if for quantity not exceeding five hundred gallons gross — 50 cents.
Exceeding five hundred gallons — 10 cents.

POWER OF ATTORNEY—to sell or transfer stock, or collect dividends thereon — 25 cents.
To vote an election of incorporated company — 10 cents.
To receive or collect rents — 25 cents.
To sell, or convey, or rent, or lease real estate — $1.
For any other purpose — 50 cents

PROBATE OF WILL—or letters of administration, where the value of both real and personal estate does not exceed four thousand dollars — 50 cents
For every additional two thousand dollars, or fractional part thereof, in excess of two thousand dollars — 50 cents
Bonds of executor, administrators, guardians and trustees, are each subject to a stamp duty of

PROTEST—upon bill note, check or draft — $1.

PROMISSORY NOTE—(See Bills of Exchange, inland).
Renewal of, subject to same duty as an original note — 25 cents.

RECEIPT—for the payment of any sum of money, or debt due, exceeding twenty dollars, or for the delivery of any property — 2 cents.

TRUST DEED—made to secure a debt, to be stamped as a mortgage conveying estate to uses, to be stamped as a conveyance

WAREHOUSE RECEIPT—for any goods, wares, or merchandize not otherwise provided for, deposited or stored in any public or private warehouse, not exceeding five hundred dollars in value — 10 cents.
Exceeding five hundred dollars, and not exceeding one thousand dollars — 20 cents.
Exceeding one thousand dollars for every additional one thousand dollars, or fractional part thereof, in excess of one thousand dollars — 10 cents.
For any goods, &c., not otherwise provided for, stored or deposited in any public or private warehouse or yard — 25 cents.

WRITS AND LEGAL DOCUMENTS—writ or other legal process, by which any suit is commenced in any court of record, either of law or equity — 50 cents.
Writ or other original process issued by a court not of record, where the amount claimed is one hundred dollars or over — 10 cents.
Upon every confession of judgment or cognovit, for one hundred dollars, or over, except in cases where the tax for a writ has been paid — 25 cents.
Writ or other process appeals from justices' courts, or other courts of inferior jurisdiction, to a court of record — 50 cents.
Warrants of distress, when the amount or rent claimed does not exceed one hundred dollars — 25 cents.
When the amount exceeds one hundred dollars — 50 cents.

INSURANCE—Marine, Inland and Fire. Where the consideration paid for the insurance, in cash, premium notes, or both, does not exceed $10 — 10 cents.
Exceeding ten dollars, and not exceeding fifty dollars — 50 cents.

INSURANCE, LIFE—when the amount insured does not exceed one thousand dollars — 25 cents.
Exceeding one thousand dollars, and not exceeding five thousand dollars — 50 cents.
Exceeding five thousand dollars — $1.

LEASE—of lands or tenements, where the rent does not exceed three hundred dollars per annum — 50 cents.
Exceeding three hundred dollars for each additional two hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof, in excess of three hundred dollars — 50 cents
Perpetual subject to stamp duty as a "conveyance."
Clause of guaranty of payment of rent, incorporated or indorsed, five cents additional

MEASURERS' RETURN—if for quantity not exceeding one thousand bushels — 10 cents.
Exceeding one thousand bushels — 25 cents.

MORTGAGE—trust deed, bill of sale, or personal bond for the payment of money exceeding one hundred dollars, and not exceeding five hundred dollars — 50 cents.
Exceeding five hundred dollars, for every additional five hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof, in excess of five hundred dollars — 50 cents

PAWNERS' CHECKS

PASSAGE TICKET—from the United States to any foreign port, costing not more than $35. — 10 cents.
Costing more than $35, and not exceeding $50 — 20 cents.
For every additional fifty dollars, or fractional part thereof, in excess of fifty dollars — $1.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Revenue Stamps may be used indiscriminately upon any of the matters or things enumerated in schedule B, except proprietary and playing card stamps, for which a special use has been provided.

Postage stamps cannot be used in payment of the duty chargeable on instruments.

It is the duty of the maker of an instrument to affix and cancel the stamp thereon. If he neglects to do so, the party for whose use it is made may stamp it before it is used; but in no case can it be legally used without a stamp; and if used after the 30th June, 1864, and used without a stamp, it shall thereupon be effectually stamped. Any fraud upon the part of the maker of an instrument to appropriately stamp it, renders him liable to a penalty of two hundred dollars.

Suits are commenced in many States by other process than writ, viz.:—summons, warrant, publication, petition, &c., in which case these, as the original process, severally require stamps.

Writs of scira facias are subject to stamp duty as original processes.

The jurat of an affidavit, taken before a Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, or other officer duly authorized to take affidavits, is held to be a certificate, and subject to a stamp duty of 5 cents, except when taken in suits or legal proceedings.

Certificates of loan, in which there shall appear any printed or written evidence of any amount of money to be paid on demand, or at any time designated, are subject to stamp duty as "Promissory Notes."

The assignment of a mortgage is subject to the same stamp duty as that imposed upon the original instrument; that is to say, for every sum of five hundred dollars, or any fractional part thereof, of the amount secured by the mortgage, at the time of its assignment, there must be affixed a stamp or stamps, denoting a duty of fifty cents.

When two or more persons join in the execution of an instrument, the stamps to which the instrument is liable under the law, may be affixed and cancelled by one of the parties.

In conveyances of Real Estate, the law provides that the stamp affixed must answer to the value of the estate or interest conveyed.

No stamp is required on any warrant of attorney accompanying a bond or note, when such bond or note has affixed thereto the stamp or stamps denoting the duty required, and whenever any bond or note is secured by mortgage, but one stamp duty is required on such papers, such stamp duty being the highest rate required for such instruments, or either of the value or denomination of the stamp affixed should be made upon the margin or in the acknowledgment of the instrument which is not stamped.

Attention Ladies!

DON'T YOU WANT TO INDULGE IN THE luxury of a RICH SILK DRESS, black, brown, purple, plaid and green. Calll and examine some specimens just received at the

Boyden House Store.

IF YOU WISH

A Stylish mantle, call at the

Boyden House Store.

AND TO MAKE

them up send for your needles to the

Boyden House Store.

JUST RECEIVED

Swiss Muslin at the

Boyden House Store.

Salisbury, N. C., June 15th, 1865. 28—d2t

KEMP P. BATTLE. J. M. HECK. B. P. WILLIAMSON.

NORTH CAROLINA Land Agency.

BATTLE, HECK & CO., RALEIGH, N. C. will buy, sell and lease, adjust titles of, pay taxes on, and take general care of all kinds of Real Estate, gold, copper, lead, iron and other mines, water powers &c.

Through reliable agents in every county, accurate information will be given about particular localities, tracts of lands, etc,

Will likewise undertake the collection of debts in North Carolinia and elsewhere, by suit or otherwise.

Communications confidential. Commissions and charges moderate.

Raleigh June 12, 1865. je18-4

*** All paper in the State copy 4 times and send bill to Battle, Heck and Co.

15 BBLS. TANNER'S OIL and TURPENTINE For sale by E. NYE HUTCHISON.

Charlotte, June 1, 1865—2wd16.

NAILS.

I HAVE ON HAND 50 KEGS RICHMOND Nails, assorted 4, 6, 8 10, 12, which I will sell low for

CASH OR PRODUCE.

MICHAEL BROWN.

Salisbury June 15, 1865.

STILES KENNEDY, M. D.

FOFICE NO. 5, MANSION HOUSE, SALISBURY NORTH CAROLINA.

June 15, 1865

White Sulpher Springs, CATAWBA COUNTY, N C.

The undersigned having assumed the management of this justly celebrated watering establishment, announces to the public, that on and after the first of June he will open the same for the reception of boarders to the number of fifty. There are several very prettily located cottages on the grounds suitable for families or single persons. With the view of conforming to the present financial condition of the country, the price of board has been fixed at $35 per month or a less time $2 per day, current funds.

The long experience and extensive practice of the undersigned as a Physician, will insure to invalids who may seek the waters of Catawba for their medical qualities, such knowledge as will best elaborate their healing qualities, and his personal supervision will be given to secure the utmost comfort to his guests. The Springs will be kept open till the 1st of November.—There are several Chylbeate the medical properties of which stand unrivalled. Persons wishing to avail themselves of the advantage here offered, will please address the Proprietor as early as possible,—Post Office, Newton, Catawba County, N. C.

In coming to the Springs they will get off the cars at Robards Turn' Out, Statesville and Morganton Rail Road.

WM. FREDRICK STUART

May 28th, 1865. 21t-21

DRUG AND APOTHECARY STORE.

HENDERSON & SCHAFER,

UP STAIRS

In DR. HENDERSON'S BRICK BUILDING, corner Main and Water Streets, have on hand a large assortment of

Pure Drugs, Chemicals, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, VARNISHES, guaranteed pure and of the best quality. Also,

SODA, COPPERAS, SNUFF, TOBACCO, CIGARS, PURE BRANDY & WHISKEY

for medicinal purposes. All of which will be sold at the lowest market rates.

MEDICINES for Physicians carefully put up.

Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded and put up at all hours day or night by an experienced *DRUGGIST and CHEMIST.*

Salisbury, June 1865. 28dtf

OFFICE PROVOST MARSHAL,
Salisbury, N. C. June 17 1765.

General Order No. 5.

All permits form these Head Quarters for the sale of Liquors are hereby revoked.

II. All persons at this Post are strictly prohibited from selling or giving away Brandy, Whiskey, Ale, Beer, or any other intoxicating drinks to any person, soldier or citizens, on penalty of arrest and confinement and the confiscation of all spiritous liquors found on the premises.

By order of
Lt. Col. C. H. BUTTERFIELD,
Commanding Post.

H. M. SPAIN,
Capt. and Provost Marshal. tf

DR. C. A. HENDERSON,

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE PUBLIC that he is still engaged in the practice of Medicine. Office up stairs at

HENDERSON & SCHAFER'S

Drug Store, Salisbury North Carolina.

THE UNION BANNER.

SALISBURY, N. C., JUNE 21, 1865.

J. J. STEWART, EDITOR.

Death of Jefferson Davis.

We see by our late Raleigh exchanges that Jeff. Davis is reported to have died at Fortress Monroe, from a severe attack of neuraligia. Mr. Davis has been for a long time subject to that disease, and during last winter an attack of neuraligia had so impaired the action of his heart, that the surgeons who attended upon him, abandoned all hope of his surviving. Better for the country had it been for him to have died at that time.

AN EXAMPLE.

We are informed that Schamyl the great Circassian Leader, is enjoying a home and pension furnished for him by the Russian Government. It will be recollected by our readers, that Circassia under Schamyl, has for years been in rebellion against that government. In the fastnesses of the mountains of Circassia, the few yet gallant men have resisted all the power and wealth of that Empire.—Armies were sent against them, and were destroyed, but at last the whole people were captured, and most of them were banished from their country. Their leader who expected death, was taken to Russia, when he was not only liberated, but pensioned by the Russian government, and his wives were sent to him. We have no doubt the latter were considered punishment enough.

By Russian was given to us, the great act of the nineteenth century, a universal freedom of the Serfs, and now this mighty Empire of the West, presents to the mightiest Empire of the East, a still more glorious example; that all brave and good men will appreciate; of sympathy for a fallen foe, and mercy to the helpless.

Newspapers in the South.

As an evidence of returning peace and prosperity, the newspapers throughout the South, are being revived.

The following is a list of papers published in this state. Raleigh Progress, Standard and Record, the Newbern Times, the Wilmington Herald, the Democrat and the Bulletin, both published in Charlotte, the Salem Press and the Salisbury Union Banner.

In Georgia there is now published:—Republican, Savannah; Herald, Savannah; Constitutionalist, Augusta; Transcript, Augusta; Chronicle & Sentinel, Augusta; Intetigencer, Atlanta; Journal, Atlanta; Telegraph, Macon; Herald, Macon; Journal & Messenger, Macon; Enquirer, Columbus.

TAXES.

We publish again the tax bill relative to stamps. We propose to give the entire Internal Revenue Act, but so uncertain are our mails, that for the information of the people we are forced to publish all important orders and proclamations three or four times. Matters in this respect will be better soon.

MUSTERING OUT.

We understand that about three fourths of the U. S. Troops stationed at this place will be mustered out immediately, and sent home as rapidly as the state of transportation will permit.

Our readers will bear in mind, that this is the 1st Div. 23d Army Corps.—The Div. is commanded by Brig. Gen. Schofield, and the brigades 1st, 2nd and 3d, comprising 1st Div. are officered as follows:

1st Brigade, Col. O. H. Moore 25th Mich. Com'dg.
26th Ky. Col. Thos. B. Farleigh.
132nd N. Y. Col. P. P. Cleaseen.
52nd Penn. Col. J. B. Conyngham.
25th Mich. Lt. Col. B. F. Orcutt.

2nd Brigade Col. O. S. Spaulding 23d Mich. com'dg.
23d Mich. Lt. Col. H. S. Raymond.
80th Ind. Lt. Col. A. D. Owen.
111th Ohio Lt. Col. I. R. Sherwood, Brvt. Brig. Gen.
118th Ohio Maj. I. W. Kincaid.
107th Ill. Lt. Col. T. J. Milholland.

3rd Brigade, Col. I. Meringher 91st Ind. Commanding.
91st Ind. Lt. Col. C. H. Butterfield.
50th Ohio, Col. S. A. Strickland.
181st " Lt. Col. J. E. Hudson.
183d " Lt. Col. T. W. Hoge.

The 2nd Brigade all leave—the 25th Mich. and 132nd N. Y. of the 1st Brigade, the 50th Ohio and seven companies of the 91st Ind. of the 3rd Brigade.

The Regiments to be left, are the 26th Ky. 52nd Penn., 181st and 183d Ohio.

The van of the returning heroes, will be led by that gallant officer and high toned and chivalrous gentleman, Col. T. J. Milholland, with his Regt. 107th Ill.

They will most probably leave to day or to-morrow.

Now and Then.

But a few months since and sight of an hundred "blue jackets" in Salisbury would have carried consternation to every fire-side. Hiding and burying would have been the order of the day.

Since the U. S. army has been here every one has felt a load of anxiety lifted off. His person and property are safe from molestation, so long as he behaves, as a loyal citizen should. We of this city have no complaint to make of the U. S. Troops, but owe, and hereby tender them our heart felt thanks for their kind and considerate conduct, and hope that they soon may reach in safety their family fiire side.

"Shoulder the cratch and show how fields were won."

GENERAL NEWS.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. GRANT.

The General on his way to Washington—Enthusiastic Reception on the Route.

HARRISBURG, June 14, 1865.

General Grant met with an enthusiastic reception at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

ALTOONA, June 14, 1865.

General Grant met a fitting ovation here this morning, as he passed on his way eastward. The Grand Commandery of Knight Templars, now in session here, formed in line previous to the arrival of the train. They were dressed in full regalia and accompanied by a splendid band. They arranged themselves in double columns at the depot in front of the Logan House. The line extended from the track to the door by which the General was to enter the hotel. The train stopped a short distance above the depot to take on the committee appointed to inform the General of the arrangements made for the reception. The crowd of people, which numbered thousands, occupied every available foothold below. It was with difficulty that the Knight Templars could keep in line and keep the passage open.

When the train halted at the station the appearance of the General upon the platform was the signal for deafening cheers, while the band struck up "Hail to the Chief." He was received at the head of the column by Sir Knights Strickland, Turner and Robinson, after which he passed between the lines, hat in hand, while the crowd sent up cheer after cheer. The ladies waved their handkerchiefs and showered boquets in his path.—The columns remained in line until the General had taken breakfast, when he passed out between them as he had entered.

ARREST OF JOHN MITCHELL.

The Arrest and Transfer to the Steamer Henry Burden—She Sails for Fortress Monroe.

John Mitchel, the Irish exile, lately connected with the Richmond Rebel Press, was arrested yesterday afternoon at the *Daily News* office, by order of the government. The arrest was so sudden and unexpected that few knew of it until Mr. Mitchel was outside the harbor on his way to Fortress Monroe.

At one o'clock Lieut. Morris, of the Twentieth New York Battery, in company with detectives Kelse and Elder, proceeded to the *Daily News* office. On arriving they inquired for Mr. Mitchel, and were immediately shown to his room. The officers then related the object of their visit—that they had come, by orders of Maj. Gen. Dix, to make the arrest. Mr. Mitchel acquiesced without a murmer (at least so it is stated,) and the entire party then entered a carriage, which was in waiting, and drove to the Battery. In ten minutes after leaving the *News* office, Mitchel was placed safely on the deck of the government steamer Henry Burden. The vessel soon after weighed anchor and put out to sea, bound, it is said to Fortress Monroe.

The prrcise reasons for this arrest have not transpired, but it is supposed that Mr. Mitchel will be tried for treason.

A Washington dispatch of the 11th inst,, says that Judge Underwood, of the United States District Court of Virginia, arrived there on that day from Norfolk with copies of the evidence upon which the Grand Jury found bills of indictment against Lee, Breckinridge, Henry A. Wise, and some other fifty rebels, civil and military. He has asked the co-operation of Attorney-General Speed, and intends to prosecute the trials as soon as possible.

New Orleans advices of the 8th inst, state that the crevasse eight miles from Carrollton, at Kenner, which threatened serious damage, has been closed; but another in the same vicinity is reported imminent.

A special despatch from Mobile to the Times states that a reconstruction meeting was held in that city on the 6th inst., which asked for a military governor and permission to take steps to get back into the Union.

Affairs in the interior of Alabama are quiet and hopeful. The soldiers are at home cultivating their farms, and business is reviving.

The Mayoralty of New Orleans continues to be a vexed question. Colonel Quincy exhibits no disposition to vacate the office. It is rumored that Gen. Canby will refer the whole subject to Washington.

Clark, the rebel Governor of Mississippi, has issued a proclamation ordering the sheriffs of the several counties to hold elections on the 19th June to elect delegates to a convention to be held at Jackson on the 3d of July the day appointed by the bogus Legislature. The "secesh" leaders openly boast that by this movement of Clark and the Legislature they have obtained the recognition of the State and amnesty for the past.

The supply of cotton offering in New Orleans is scant, with little inquiry. Good ordinary, 33c. a 34c,; a low middling, 35c. a 38c. Cuba sugar, 14½c.; Cuba molasses, 55c.

The Unitarian pulpit in Concord, N. H. was closed against the minister of the society, Rev. J. L. Hatch, June 11th, on account of his having, against warning, a dvocated the right of the freedmen to the elective franchise on the previous Sunday. The friends of human rights and free speech secured Eagle Hall—the largest in the city—and there the reverend gentleman repeated the objectionable discourse last evening to a large and approving audience. The closing of the church has caused considerable excitement at Concord, and the end is not yet.

Ex Gov. Aiken has arrived at Charleston where he received a warm reception. He is spoken of for Governor.

As we announced would probably be the case, Judge William M. Sharky has been appointed provisional Governor of Mississippi. It is reported that Sol. Yeager will be appointed District Judge and Wm. Hamilton U. S Marshal.

The prosecution in the conspirrcy trial has about closed its case. The defece has closed, and only awaits the report of the medical survey as to the alleged insanity of Payne. Arnold's father was permitted an interview with his son lately, the former freely shedding tears.

The body of Capt. Sinclair, of the blockade runner Leila, which was wrecked off Liverpool on the 14th January last, was found floating off Fleetwood on the 31st ult. A verdict of "Found drowned" was returned.

The Princess of Wales was safely delivered on the morning of the 3d of a son. Mother and child are both doing well. The event was somewhat unexpected, the Princess having given a dinner party and attended a consert the previous evening.

Dan Bryant of the Bryant & Brothers Ethiopian Opera troupe of New York, has appeared in Dublin, Ireland, and created a great sensation in his delineation of Irish character.

A prize fight came off at Fort Jervis between Dennis Horigan, of St. Louis, Missouri, and John McCarty, of Philadelphia. They fought sixteen rounds in twenty-four minutes, when Horigan was declared winner. McCarty was badly punished. The fight was for $300 a side.

The Rupture Between the French Emperor and Prince Napoleon.

The Emperor's letter to the Prince.

MONSIEUR AND DEAR COUSIN.—I cannot refrain from informing you of the painful impression I have experienced on reading your speech at Ajaccio. In leaving you, during my absence with the Empress and my son, as Vice President of the Privy Council, I meant to give you a proof of my friendship and my confidence, and I hoped that your presence, your conduct and your language would testify to the union which reigns in our family. But the political programme which you place under the egis of the Emperor can only serve the enemies of my government. To judgement which I cannot admit you add sentiments of hatred which belong no longer to our day. To apply the ideas of the Emperor to the present time it is necessary to have passed through the stern trials of responsibility and power. And, besides, are we really capable, pigmies as we are, of appreciating as its just value the grand, historical figure of Napoleon? As in standing before a colossal statue we are unable to view the whole at once, we only see the side which strikes our sight; hence the incompleteness of the reproduction and the divergence of opinion. But what is clear to the eyes of every one is, that, to prevent anarchy in men's minds—that formidable enemy of true liberty—the Emperor had established, first in his family and afterwards in his government, that severe discipline which admitted but one will and one action. I cannot henceforth deviate from the same rule of conduct. Whereon, Monsieur and dear cousin, I pray God to have you in His holy keeping.

NAPOLEON.

The Prince's Reply.

SIRE—In consequence of your Majesty's letter of May 23, and its publication in the *Moniteur* of this morning, I resign the Vice Presidency of the Privy Council, and also the Presidency of the Universal Exhibition of 1867.

Accept, Sire, the homage of the profound and respectful attachment with which I am, of your Majesty, the most devoted cousin,

NAPOLEON JEROME.)

PALAIS ROYAL, May 27. 1865.

The Prince's Great Offence.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—"The one great and unpardonable crime of Prince Napoleon is that at this delicate crisis of the Mexican question he glorified the Monroe doctrine and declared that Napoleon I. had foreseen it with acquiescence. Here is where the shoe pinches. The Emperor is bent upon maintaining Maximilian in Mexico, and he sees that the country is almost unanimously disinclined to support him in this the greatest mistake of his life.—One has only to read Mr. O'Quin's report on the budget to see that even the packed majority in the Corps Legislatif is not prepared for the sacrifices of men and money, which France must inveitably be called upon to support, unless the last soldier speedily turns his back on Mexico. Prince Napoleon rejoices in the discomfiture of the South, and feels persuaded that the consequence of the restoration of the United States must be the impossibility of a prolonged French occupation of Mexico without a fearful war."

The Empress refuses to accept the Resignation.

(Correspondence London Times May 29.)

I have just heard that the Empress Regent has declined accepting the Prince's resignation as Vice President of the Privy Council, on the ground that she has no authority to do so, and that the Emperor can only decide. Her Majesty had also entreated his imperial Highness not to publish the Ajaccio speech as a pamphlet. He replied that the government might prosecute him if they thought proper, but that publish he would. Accordingly it has been published.

The agents of the Government in Augusta contemplate the immediate establishment of two or three schools for the purpose of educating the black children.

LOCAL.

OFFICERS GOVERNING THE CITY.

Lt. Col. Charles H. Butterfield, Post Commandant.
Capt. H. M. Spain, Provost Marshal.
Lt. E. M. Griswold, Post Adjutant.
Lt. W. W. Durand, Aide-de-Camp.
Lt. Brittingham, Post Commissary.
Lt. W. L. Chambers, Post Quartermaster.

The Hospital.

As the Federal Hospital at this place is about to close, or to be transferred into other hands, we are not willing that it should pass away without a word of thanks from us and our people. When Surgeon Beach took charge of the Hospital, there were a large number of sick and wounded of the Confederate army there. The Confederate nurses as soon as paroled left for their homes, and Union troops had to be detailed to nurse them. The writer from an intimate connection with the Hospital, has no hesitancy in saying that these nurses were much more attentive than Confederate nurses had ever been. They not only obeyed his orders promptly, and at once, but they anticipated every wish and every desire of the suffering patient.—Col. Rundell, who has been a patient in the Hospital for some time, but who left for New York yesterday, hands us the following letter to give to Dr. Beach. Instead of handing it personally to Dr. Beach, we prefer and take the liberty to publish it, so that all may understand the extent of the obligation that we have towards Dr. Beach, and others, in taking care of our friendless sick and wounded fellow citizens:

FIELD HOSP'L 2d Div. 23d A. Corps,
SALISBURY, June 19, 1865.

Sir:—I cannot take leave of this place without expressing to you my sincere thanks for the uniform kindness and courtesy extended to me by yourself, and those associated with you, whilst this Hospital has been under your care; and I can assure you that wherever my future lot may be cast, I shall always look back to the short time passed here with feelings of gratitude and esteem. Return my endless thanks to my nurse, Thomas Bellamy. Let him know I am not ungrateful or forgetful.

C. H. RUNDELL.
Late Col. C. S. Army.

Surgeon W. M. BEACH, U. S. A.

The Military Commission.—The Commission are engaged in the trial of a negro boy lately belonging to the late Geo. A. Locke, for committing a rape on a white woman. If found guilty he will be punished with death.

Going Home.—The troops at this post of the 2d Division, 23d Army Corps, commence to leave today for home. The 107th Illinois are the first to go. May they arrive safely at home to enjoy the peace their valor won.

Changes.—We are glad to see the soldiers leaving for home, because it speaks of an accomplished peace—but still we have many changes to regret—We shall miss our old friend the Post Quartermaster, Lt. Chambers, and we shall miss most of all our Commissary friends, Lt. Merrick, and the great Commissary principle of the Post, John B. McLoe.

Mustering Out.—The work of mustering out of the troops here commenced yesterday at this Post.

THE MANACLING OF JEFF. DAVIS.

The following is the account of the putting of irons upon Jefferson Davis, taken from the Washington Republican:

"Why and how Jeff. Davis was manacled, or whether he was manacled at all, has been enveloped in some uncertainty. It is true that irons was placed upon his feet, but they were subsequently removed—when they had answered the purpose.

Not only was he imperious and haughty, as usual, but he became absolutely obstreperous insulting the guard, abusing the officers and their government, throwing his foot at his attendents, and tearing a secession passion to tatters generally—sometimes threatening others, sometimes melo-dramatically courting a bayonet puncture of his own breast.

As a necessity (and possibly as a punishment and warning,) orders were given to place manacles on his feet.

The Captain in charge, attended by a blacksmith and manacles, approached saying: "Mr. Davis, I have a very unpleasant duty to perform." "My God!" exclaimed Jeff.. "you don't intend to put these things on me." Such were the orders; th Captain could only obey. Jeff. remonstrated. They should never be put on. The Captain must go to Gen. Halleck and have the order countermanded. The Captain replied, "But Mr. Davis, the order came from Gen. Halleck."

Davis insisted that the order must be countermanded. The Captain said: "You are a military man, Mr. Davis, and know that my only course is—to obey orders." Jeff, then went off in a more towering passion, than before, and declared he would never be ironed alive. After becoming a little cool, and mechanically placing one foot on a stool, the Captain told the blacksmith to proceed.

Leaning forward to take to his arms the heels of his rebel majesty, Jeff. seized him, and with a vigerous push tumbled him backward on the floor, while the blacksmith. justly indignant, hurled his hammer at "the President," but it missed him. Davis then attempted to seize a gun, and asked to be bayoneted. The guards presented bayonets, and the Captain feared he might rush upon them and so ordered the guard to fall back.

The Captain then called for four stout men, and ordered them to lay Jeff. on his bunk, which they did, the prisoner resisting with almost preternatural strength and writhing in their grasp while the blacksmith hammered on the rivet with a will. When placed in his chair again, Jeff. looked in utter dispair upon his manacled limbs, and burst into tears.

This medicine had the desired effect, and the great rebel became comparatively docile, far less defiant; but more depressed; *and the irons have since been removed.*

It was feared that he would starve himself to death, refusing persistently to eat soldiers rations, (which C. C. Clay munches without a murmer,) and his physician prescribed a more agreeable diet, which "the President" ate with great avidity—and still enjoys this extra fare.

On being asked what he thought of the neglect of his generals to make any provision for his safety, or for amnesty with the rest of the army, he said he was a prisoner, and it did'nt become him to speak of it, but that *any man of sense could imagine what he thought!*"

Gen. Sherman at West Point—Interview With Gen. Scott.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 5, 1865.

The exciting event of the day has been the arrival of Gen. Sherman. It was announced that he would come to the Hudson River railroad on the twenty-five post nine a. m. train, and at his house a large number was accordingly in waiting at Garison's station, opposite, to catch the first glimpse of him. But the crowd was doomed to disappointment. The General came by the government steamer, Henry Burden, arriving here a few minuets after ten o'clock. Mrs. Sherman and their son, "Corporal Tom," accompanied him, as did Majors Dayton and Hitchcock, of his staff, and Dr. McMillen, formerly his Medical director.—Quite a party of military and civic gentlemen, with an agreeable accompaniment of ladies, also came in the steamer. Most prominent among the military attendants was Gen. Van Vilet, a classmate of General Sherman; Gen. Baldy Smith and Lieut. Dresser, Fourth United States artillery, of the latters staff. Mr. Scott, whose guest the General was while in New York; Wm. W. Evarts, Esq., and other gentleman of prominence, composed the leading civilian representatives.

Captain Edward C. Boyton, adjutant of the Academy, on behalf the academical authorities, met General Sherman to the wharf. "First of everyting," said the General, "I wish to pay my respects to Lieutenant General Scott." Jumping into a hotel omnibus, Gen Van Vilet, Capt. Boyton, and his staff bearing him company, he was conveyed to Cozzen's Hotel. General Scott met him on the Hotel portico. A most cordial, earnest meeting it was. General Scott threw his arms about General Sherman, hugged him, embraced him, almost kissed him.

"I thank God that you have lived to see this day, and that I too, have lived to see it," were the first words uttered by the good old hero of Lunday's Lane and Mexico to the grand modern hero of Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge and Chatanooga.

"And you have gone through it all unhurt," continued Gen. Scott.

"Except one slight scratch, hardly worth mentioning," replied Gen. Sherman.

When Major Dayton was introduced, with the remark by Gen. Sherman that he had been with him constantly from the battle of Shiloh, "I hope you have been equally fortunate in escaping the bullets and evil purposes of the enemy, remarked General Scott.

The introductions over, the interview was protracted but a short time. The Lieut. General continues to improve, and gives now scarcely any indication of his late indisposition.

To the room in the library building, where the cadets are at present undergoing their examinations, next proceeded General Sherman. He was met at the door by General Cullum, Post Superintendent, and inducted into the The Board of Visitors, officers, professors, the throng of outside visitors, cadets and everybody rose to their feet.—The examination ceased for a time, and the conversations came down from the mathematico military height of tangents, cosinets, lunetts, redans, redoubts, abatis and parallels to plain and sensible "How do you?" Glad to see you;" "Hope you are well," &c. "I'll bet the Gen. never trembled in the presence of a charging enemy half as much as he may do in the presence of those visitors' bonds," I heard a cadet slyly remark to a fellow trembling sufferer. Judging from the General's cheerful bearing and smiles, I incline to the opinon that if he ever had any uneasy shaking of legs in the examinations he hos got bravely over it, and that all the trembling you can get out of him now must be something of that kind mentioned by the poet as peculiarly invisible to the naked eye—a trembling

——As the granite trembles,
Lashed by the ocean wave.

Half an hour sufficed for the examination room. Now came a look through the chapel, the barracks, and most of the academy building.

It will be born in mind that the Gen. has been here but once before to-day since his graduation—just twenty-five years ago. He expressed himself greatly pleased with everything he saw, and commented on the changes that had been made for the better since his time. Meantime, on their arriving, a salute was fired in honor of his arrival. Mingling with this salute is also the roar of artillery, the practice with the Parrott guns, made across the river at Cold Spring. One hears the shells wildly rushing through the air, and then the explosion on the mountain side, near us, both magnified in sound by the reverberations among the mountains. In all this there was a seeming sound of war. General Sherman had pouring in upon him a throng of visitors during his stay at Roe's Hotel. where he dined with the Board of Visitors at three o'clock. They came from the country for miles around carriages. There were Hamilton Fish's family, Samuel Sloan, Esq., and family Mr. Belcher and other notables in the neighborhood. At a quarter past four p. m. he reviewed the cadets. The review passed off splendidly, as the reviews of the cadets always do. They went through a series of their finest evolutions, lasting nearly an hour.

At six o'clock p. m. the Henry Burden rounded to the city, carrying back General Van Vliet, Baldy Smith, &c.—Two hours later Gen Sherman and staff took the train for Albany, *en route* for the West. A large crowd met him at Garrison's, and cheered him with lusty spirit. He was accompanied to the cars by most of the military officers and professors here. A special car was set apart for his use.

SINGULAR CATTLE DISEASE.—Cattle seem to be particularly afflicted this season with a very peculiar disease in the shape of worms, some of them half an inch long. These worms get on the back of the cattle and eat their way into the flesh. The animals are greatly troubled with the infliction, and roll over the grass as though in great agony. Sometimes while grazing, they start off suddenly and run wildly over the meadows, as though suffering intensely. Their strange conduct has attracted considerable attention within the past week, and not a little comment as to the original cause. An experienced victualler made an examination of some beef cattle on the meadows, in the First ward on Monday, and succeeded in removing quite a number of the worms that were working their way through the skin into the flesh of several animals.—*Philadelphia Press, June 14.*

300LBS TALLOW CANDLES

FOR Sale at Dr. Sill's old Drug Store by.
J. H. ENNISS.
June 21. 1865 tf

R. R. CRAWFORD, OF N. C. J. R. LAURENS, OF VA.

NEW STORE!

NEW GOODS!

AND

MORE COMING!

AT

At R. & A. Murphy's Old Stand.

CRAWFORD & LAURENS

HAVE this day associated themselves together, for the purpose of conducting an

AUCTION, COMMISSION,

AND A GENERAL

Merchandising Business,

in all its branches.

Will sell at Auction at our Store all species of property; will also attend the sale of

REAL ESTATE, STOCKS,

CROPS, &C., &C.,

in any part of this country; will receive and

SELL ON COMMISSION

any and all articles, and promise to make prompt returns for all sales: will

BARTER GOODS

FOR

PRODUCE OF ALL KINDS,

We will try to keep such

GOODS

as will suit the times, will buy often, and give our friends the benefit of any decline in prices. We will also buy for any who will favor us with their orders, and will make such advances on produce as the times will admit of or as we may be able.

We solicit a call from all, and hope to be able to please, as well as profit you.

CRAWFORD & LAURENS.

Salisbury. N. C. June 15, 1865.

THE SOUTHERN

EXPRESS COMPANY.

THIS COMPANY IS NOW RECEIVING AND FORWARDING

FREIGHTS & MONEY PACKAGES

FOR ALL PARTS OF THE

UNITED STATES.

J. O. WHITE, *Agent.*

June 19, 1865. 20—dlm.

NEW FANCY STORE

Main Street next to the

HOWERTON HOUSE.

MRS. J. CARNCROSS announces to the ladies and Public of Salisbury that she has opened a store as above, containing an assortment of Millinery and other goods. Parasols, Hats, Capes, Buttons, trimmings, head dresses &c., of the latest styles and fashions. 32 tf

NO CURE! NO PAY!

ENNISS'

DIAROHEA SPECIFIC,

FOR the speedy cure of DIAROHEA, FLUX, DYSENTERY and COLIC, for sale at Sill's old Drug Store

J. H. ENNISS.
Salisbury June 21, '65 33-tf

LOOSE COTTON

FOR SALE AT DR. SILL'S OLD DRUG STORE by

J. H. ENNISS,
Salisbury, June 22, '65 33-tf

AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

The terms of Pardon—Who are to be restored to citizenship and who are to be disfranchised—Those who are excluded from the Amnesty may make special application to the President for Pardon.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Whereas, the President of the United States, on the 8th day of December, A. D., 1863, and on the 29th day of March, A. D. 1864, did, with the object to suppress the existing rebellion, to induce all persons to return to their loyalty, and to restore the authority of the United States, issue proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to certain persons who had, directly, or by implication, participated in the said rebellion; 'and whereas many persons who had so engaged in said rebellion, have since the issuance of said proclamation, failed or neglected to take the benefits offered thereby; and whereas many persons who have been justly deprived of all claim to amnesty and pardon thereunder by reason of the re-participation, directly, or by implication, in said rebellion and continued hostility to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, now desire to apply for and obtain amnesty and pardon:

To the end therefore, that the authority of the government of the United States may be restored, and that peace order and freedom may be established, I Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do proclaim and declare that I hereby grant to all persons who have directly or indirectly participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, amnesty and pardon, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and except in cases where legal proceedings, under the laws of the United States providing for the confiscation of property of persons engaged in rebellion, have been instituted, but on the condition, nevertheless, that every such person shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, and thenceforth keep and maintain said oath inviolate, and which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following, to-wit:

I, ——— ———, do solemnly swear or affirm, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves. So help me God.

The following classes of persons are excepted from the benefits of this proclamation:

First—All who are or shall have been pretended civil or diplomatic officers or otherwise, domestic or Foreign agents of the pretended Confederate Government.

Second—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third—All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate Government above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth—All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the U. S. to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth—All who have engaged in any way in treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war persons found in the U. S. service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh—All persons who have been or are absent from the U. S., for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eighth—All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the U. S. Naval Academy.

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States and passed beyond the federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and all persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

Twelfth—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military, or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war or persons detained for offences of any kind either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December 8, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, or an oath of allegiance to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation and who have not thenceforward kept and maintained the same inviolate.

Provided that special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States.

The Secretary of State will establish rules and regulations for administering and recording the said amnesty oath so as to insure its benefits to the people, and guard the government against fraud.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed Done at the City of Washington the 29th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1865, and of the independence of the United States the 89th.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President—Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

NEW DRUG STORE

J. H. ENNISS, formerly of the firm of Henderson and Enniss, respectfully announces to the public that he is now opening a new

DRUG STORE

in the brick building formerly occupied by Dr Sill, where he has for sale an assortment of

Drugs, Paints, Dyes, &c.,

and will be pleased to see his friends and customers. Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours of day and night. Drugs sold low for cash.

Salisbury, May 29, 1865—dtf 14.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE FIRM OF HENDERSON & ENNISS being dissolved the business will hereafter be conducted at the old stand in the name of Henderson & Schafer, who have on hand an assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints,

DYE STUFFS, OILS, &c., &c.,

to which they expect soon to make large additions. They will be pleased to see their old friends and customers at all times, and will do their utmost to furnish them with pure medicines at the lowest rates possible.

C. A. HENDERSON,
F. C. SCHAFER

jel-1m

NOTICE:

THE FIRM OF HENDERSON & ENNISS having been dissolved by mutual consent on the 18th day of May last, notice is hereby given to all debtors and creditors of the firm that Jacob E. Rose, has all the books and claims of the firm in charge, is hereby authorized to make all setlements for the firm and all persons holding claims will present them to him, and all parties indebted will make payment to him. and his receipts shall be good in all cases appertaining to the firm business.

C. A. HENDERSON.
JOHN H. ENNISS

jel-1m

NEW COMMISSION HOUSE,

SALISBURY, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS OPENED A Commission House in Salisbury N. C., and solicits consignments of merchandize, country produce, etc. Liberal cash advances made.

W. H. HOWERTON.

Salisbury, June 6, '65 tf-20

Newbern Times, copy 1-m.

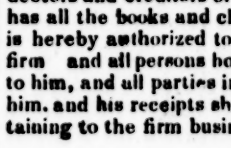
FASHIONABLE TAILORING

C. N. PRICE

TAKES pleasure in informing his friends and the public, that he has just received from New York, the latest fashions, and is prepared to accommodate in the latest STYLES, all who may favor him with a call.

June 5th, 1865. 1-29

BUTCHERING.



I WILL deliver in this market lamb and mutton meat, at the lowest market prices, for cash only. To begin on Wednesday morning, at Mr. Buis' shop.

M. HOFFLIN.

May 23, 1865.—dtf8

DENTISTRY.

H. L. Coleman D. D. S.

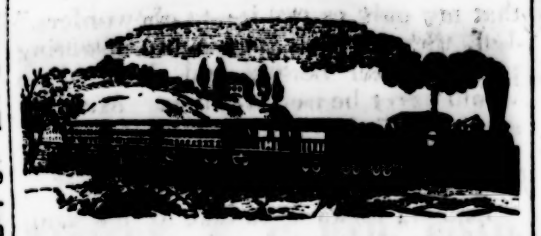
(Successor to Dr. W. F. Bason,)

RESPECTFULLY OFFERS HIS PROFESsional Services to the citizens of Salisbury and vicinity.

Dr. C. feels assured with the experience of fourteen (14) years practice he can give general satisfaction. He can be found at his office, formerly occupied by Dr. W. F. Bason, at all hours.

When money cannot be paid for operations on the teeth, provisions will be received; such as bacon hams, no. 1 flour, chickens, butter, eggs, &c., at market prices.

my30tf



WESTERN. N. C. RAIL ROAD,

JUNE 12th, 1865.

THE persons who carried off, and have now in their possession, Iron or other property belonging to this Road, are known, and a reasonable time will be given for its return, after which those who are subject to do so will be reported to the military authorities for trial.

SAMUEL McD. TATE.
President

tf-26

JOB PRINTING,

COURT BLANKS,

&c., &., &c.,

The undersigned has the pleasure to inform his old friends and the public, that he has very nearly completed his repairs to the

JOB DEPARTMENT

OF HIS

PRINTING OFFICE

and is ready to execute all orders with which he may be favored.

PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS,

HANDBILLS, LABELS,

TICKETS, COURT BLANKS,

and all other kinds of Blanks and will be done in the usual good style of the work entrusted to him.

J. J. BRUNER.

June 15th, 1865.

HEAD QUARTERS,

A BIG BUSINESS.

BLACKWOOD & CO.,

WILL DO, MIND IF THEY DONT,

Having made arrangements to keep POSTED in all the markets of the

UNITED STATES,

They will be able to give any information, receive and forward goods to all points, or sell at Salisbury every species of property or produce.

AUCTIONEERING

Done in the latest and most

FANCY STYLES,

Either in town or country, ALL RIGHT, come ahead. Murpheys granite row Front Street.

BLACKWOOD & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants.
Salisbury, June 21, 1 n.

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING BUSINESS.

MICHAEL BROWN,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM HIS friends and the public that he has removed to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Charles Baker, near the Boyden House, in connection with the same he has a

SPACIOUS WARE HOUSE,

for the reception of any produce consigned to sell or forward to other markets.

MICHEAL BROWN.
Salisbury, June 14, 1865. 28-dtf

HEADQUARTERS 2d DIV. 23d A. C.
Salisbury, N. C., May 27th 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS
No. 23.

All persons having in their possession United States horses or mules, not procured from a Quartermaster of the United States, or which belonged to the Confederate States at the time of Genl. Johnston's surrender, or any property of the Commissary or Quartermaster Department of the so called Confederate Government, will report the same without delay to the proper officer at this post.

A failure to comply with this order will subject the offender to arrest and trial

By command of
BRIG. GEN. COOPER.

C. A. CILLEY,
Ast. Adjt. General.

LOST.

A POCKET BOOK containing $850 in bank certificates of deposit, on the Bank of William Patterson, Flint, Michigan,

ALSO

A note of $55 given by N. A. Chase. These certificates of deposit are valuless to any person except myself, and I will give TEN DOLLARS for their delivery to me or to the editor of the BANNER.

June 16th 3t JAS. M. DEUEI

THEY CAME,

SATURDAY EVENING

THOSE

NEW GOODS.

LADIE'S VEILS, HOSE, GLOVES, Linen Hkfs., Scissors. Gent's Shirt-Collars, Socks, Pocket Knives, Comb-and many other useful articles. Call quick or they will be gone.

CRAWFORD & LAURENS.
June 19-31 3t.

DR. M. WHITEHEAD,

OFFICE AT HIS RESIDENCE,

WHERE he can be found at all hours unless

Professionally Engaged.

Salisbury June 15, 1865.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

I want to purchase fat Beeves, Sheep, and Calves. The highest market price will be paid in cash.

M. HOFFLIN.
May 25th 1865. dtf10